# FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

## MEASURES AGAINST THE REVOLT IN SYRIA

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES AND SICILY.

The Royal Mail steams ip Asia, Capt. Lott, which sail d from Liverpool at 10 a. m. on the 21st, and from Qu enstewn on the evening of the 22d of July, arrived here at 3 o'clock on Thu way afternoon. Her news has been auticipated, but her mails furnish some intereeting details.

The New-York arrived at Southampton on the morn ing of the 19th, and the Kangaroo at Queenstown or

the evening of the same day.

The Melita reached Liverpool at 11 a. m., on the

The Europa arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 21st.

THE STATE OF EUROPE Prom Our Own Correspondent.
TURIN, July 14, 1860. All Europe trembles now with feverish excite ment, and great changes in the map are becoming every day more probable. After the annexation of Nice and Savoy, even the peace party became convinced that Napoleon intends to gratify the desire of France for the Rhine frontier. Russia ever, invited some of the German Kings-in order the reorganization of the Federal army. On the the Duke of Coburg for the protection he has the Austrian provinces. The Prince Regent, however, declared his unalterable purpose to maintain

tried to take advantage of this policy and to secure her dominion over Turkey, but Napoleon thought he might obtain all he wants simply by supporting Prussia in helping herself to all Northern Germany. Prince Gorchakoff's complaints against Turkey were but poorly seconded by M. Thouvenel, and the visit to Baden Baden was to settle the affairs of Germany. The Prince Regent of Prussia, howto disarm their suspicions-to the expected interview; others came without invitation; and though Napoleon's ambition might have been flattered by this concurrence of kings and princes, he could not at once carry out his schemes. The Prince Regent's attitude made any French proposition for altering the Federal Constitution of Germany altogether impossible. Napoleon contented himself. therefore, with expressing his good will toward Germany and her princes, and avowing his pacific views, which were already known to all Europe. Still, even the imminent danger could not unite the German princes, and lead to practical measures of reform. The King of Würtemburg, seeing that the Austrian party was in a majority at Baden. refused to accede to Prussia's proposition as to contrary, he called upon the Prince Regent to abandon his dangerous policy, and tried to bully granted to the National Society, which endeavors by peaceful means, and without revolution, to bring about the unity of Germany, with the exception of his policy, though he would be glad if Austria would give up her reactionary tendencies, and come to an understanding with him. The Prince of Coburg, on the other hand, remains still more Pruesian than the Prince Regent himself, and continves to agitate, through the National Society, in order to confer on Prussia the leadership of Germany. Thus, we see Germany paralyzed by internal dissensions, while Napoleon is laying his traps and maturing his schemes with all the superiority of his iron will. The King of Belgium, whose throne is scarcely worth five years' purchase, has made a new effort, through the English Court, to bring about a revival of the Holy Alliance, and has succeeded so far that the German party in Russia has gained sufficient strength to loosen the ties which bound France and Russia together by the same policy. A coalition between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, thus becomes probable, and the first opportunity for displaying such about the neutral portion of the territory of Savoy. England will have to side with this coalition. Napoleon is too shrewd not to see the approaching danger, and he seems now to be anxious to give a greater share of liberty to the French, in order to attach them still more to his person. The organs of the Prince Napoleon are putting forth articles which, on the occasion of old Prince Jerome's death, remind the French of the liberalism of the Prince, and of the influnce which he is entitled to exert on public affairs. The Moni teur but feebly rebukes the indiscretion of the Opinion Nationale, and we may therefore soon see Liberty reinstated in France. Against a coalition, Napoleon has but one course to pursue; that is to say, to ally himself with Italy and the revolution as represented by Hungary and Poland. The eyes of those countries are thus actually turned toward the Tuileries, for if Germany, Russia, and England should go for Despotism, Napoleon cannot fail to go for Liberty. The supposition is strange, but not improbable. Let us await the events before we judge. So much is certain, that the Emperor feels no longer any objection to the annexation of Sicily; that he himself, by his advice to Francis I., caused the proclamation of the Constitution at Naples, and may very soon produce the same result at Rome. It may be objected that a sincerely Constitutional Government at Naples cannot satisfy the Italians, who yearn for unity; that it establishes a most dangerous dualism, which gives an opportunity for foreign powers to play off the South and the Peninsula against the North. But those who have a deeper insight into Italian politics believe that the Constitution of Naples, combined with the notorious perfidy and insincerity of the King and of all the Court, must work as a dissolving element, hastening the downfall of the Bourbons. In fact, we see that nobody puts faith in the King, and

fabric will crumble into pieces. But Garibaldi, too, has now serious obstacles to contend with—as serious as those of Calatafimi and Palermo. He must encounter intrigues and petty ambitions, and various provincial views and finan cial difficulties. A cabal against him was cunningly organized by La Farina, one of the cleverest men in Italy, whose reckless ambition and great administrative talents gave him considerable influence in Sicily, whither he repaired as soon as Palermo was taken. He soon succeeded in overturning Garibaldi's Cabinet, and made by his underband maneuvers any government impossible,

that Bombino himself sufficiently shows how little

sir cere were his promises. He refuses to dismiss

the most notorious tools of his oppression from

places of trust and influence; he retains the com-

plete control of his army, and restricts the power

of the Minister of War, while he objects to nomi-

nate true friends of liberty to any influential office

Thus the distrust is increased, and as soon as Gari-

baldi is ready to attack the Continent, the whole

unless he should form part of it. But the Dictator, thwarted in his plans by the difficulties of the administration, at last took a bold step, by having La Farina arrested and shipped off to Genoa. His Ministers, already the third set within a month, all creatures of the intriguing statesman, gave in their resignation; but the new members of the Cabinet-Amari, the historian, and the Duke of Interdonato-seem to give complete satisfaction. As soon as the Administration is again in working order, Garibaldi, reënforced by new expeditions of volunteers, who day by day are sent off from Genoa and Leghorn, will resume the work of war, for which he is better fit than for administration The Sicilian peasants say he is the son of the devil and of a saint, and has inherited all the qualities of both his parents. As long as the battle lasts he fights like a devil; from the moment of victory he s a saint.

The brutal massacres of the Christians in the Lebanon and all over Syria, especially at Zahleh and Hasbeya, are bringing the Oriental question again into the foreground. They hasten the dissolution of the Turkish Empire.

# SYRIA.

The situation of affairs in Syria had undergone

change. A dispatch of July 11 says: No other incident has taken place. The latest state of things continues to be very grave. The Christians are leaving the interior of the country, and emigrating toward the coasts to be under the protection of the European vessels. Thirty-two thousand persons have already arrived at Beyrout and Sayda."

The Paris Moniteur says that the Sultan has adressed the following letter to the Emperor, under dat

of July 16:

of July 16:

"I have at heart that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria, and that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they nmy be, and render justice to all. In order to leave no doubt whatever of the intentions of my Government, I have intrusted that important mission to my Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted." principles your Majesty is acquainted."

It was reported in Paris that the French Government had received communications from St. Petersburg, ex-pressing the desire of Russia to act in accord with France and England in the East. The Russian Cabinet reiterates its opinion, that the events now preparing it the East may hold in suspense the peace of the world and that the very existence of Tarkey is at stake.

According to the Paris Pays, far more dreadful ma sacres are in contemplation, and the exciters of these disturbances in Syria have ramifications with other parts of the Ottoman territory. The events in Syria are only the prelude to a formidable rising in arms of the Ottoman population against the Christians.

A number of steamers were to cruize along the coa of Syria to render assistance where necessary. All the Paris journals speak of the necessity of intervention.

The London Times's correspondent writes that Abd-el-Kader had, from a feeling of gratitude toward the Emperor of the French, offered his services for the suppression of the atrocities in the Lebanon. If the French Government will place at his disposal 3,000 good troops, he engages to pacify the mountain in very hitle time. Serious apprehensions were felt for the safety of the Patriarch of Antioch, who was making tour in the neighborhood of Damascus.

Reports were current in Paris of the issue of 200,000,000 francs in treasury bonds for the expedition to Syria, which is to be on a large scale.

The appointment of Gen. Trochu as French Envoy to Syria shows that his mission is more military that civil; and it was said that the General would be fol lowed by a division of troops, to be drawn from the army of Lyons.

Six steam gunboats had been dispatched from Tonon to the coast of Syria.

The Spanish Government had determined to dis oatch two ships-of-war to the coast of Syria.

Great excitement prevailed among the Mahom copulation of the Herzegovina against the Christians. The Paris correspondent of The London Herald asserts that England will send a regiment to Syria, and that France will send 25,000 men, under Marcha McMahon. This was regarded as an exaggeration although there was no doubt that a strong expedition

was being prepared by France. Great anxiety was felt at Beyrout respecting the fate of the Christians, who, to the number of 45,000, had taken refuge in the south of Kesrovan, and were

## ITALY.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

There is no news of moment from Naples or Sicily. Telegraphic dispatches state that the Neapolit Government had ordered the removal of the Royal Guard from Naples. The other troops were to be co fined to the fortresses, and their posts intrusted to the

The punishment of the bastinado had been abclished and the Prefect of Police had issued an ordinance doing away with the secret dungeons in all the prisons The Neapolitan Envoys at Tarin had had several

interviews with Count Cavour, and M. de la Greca, the Envoy from Naples to Paris, had been received by M. Thouvenel. Advices from Naples say that as soon as the reaction

ary movement of the 15th occurred, the Ministers went in a body to the King and insisted upon resigning unless the authors of the riot were brought to a courtmartial. The King at once went to all the barracks harangued the troops, and made all the officers and soldiers take an oath to be faithful to the Constitution. The Ministers thereupon withdrew their resignations and the members of the Corps Diplomatique called upon the King and congratulated him.

The Envoy of Garibaldi to Paris had had an inter riew with the Emperor.

A Palermo dispatch of the 12th says that some he Sicilian Ministers had again resigned.

The refueal of Neapolitan naval officers to act gainst Sicily had been confirmed. Four frigates had oined in this pronuncismiento.

The steamer Ellen Vannin of Liverpool, and four

other foreign vessels, had been seized at Naples. The Malta Observer of the 13th inst. contains the

following extract from a letter from Marsala, dated

"You will be glad to hear that the Lombardo—the large steamer that brought Garibaldi here, and which was sunk at the entrance of the port, has at last been saved, and was towed round to Palermo the day before saved, and was towed round to l'alermo the day before yesterday. She will require a deal of repair and fit-ting out, in consequence of the Marsalese having stripped her even of some of her planking. Garibaid ought to make the Marsalese pay for putting her to clotte again.

s again. You will, no doubt, have heard that Major As censo has been nominated Military Governor of Tra-pani, and that he has been promoted to the rank of

There is capital communication between England "There is capital communication between England and Palermo via Genoa—there being a regular line of steamers running direct between these two latter ports and there is another line between Leghorn and Palermo. I believe they now get letters from England in five days. We had the Benjamin Franklin here last week, on her first trip round this part of the island.

"The Argus is fixed to remain at Marsala, so that we now feel quite safe—indeed, you cannot imagine the salutary effect the presence of one of her Majesty's shire has on the evil-disposed."

ships has on the evil-disposed." The Malta Times of the 12th of July, publishes the

following intelligence from Sicily:

"Very little of importance has taken place here during the week. On Tuesday last two Neapolitan frigures passed through the straits on their way to Trieste. They had on board the Queen-Mother and all her family, besides about 30 of the Court attached to the Bouroops. "MESSINA, July 10, 1860.

Bourbons.

"A large number of Italians are arriving at Palermo. The Intrepid, which came in on Saturday, the 7th inst., brought the news that four steamers were continuelly running between Genoa and Palermo,

crammed with men. Young Garibaldi has arrived in

crammed with men. Young Garibaldi has arrived in Gin, enti with several officers, to establish order in that place and a regiment of Italians was on its way there.

""Melazzo, a place near Barcelona, is to be attacked doring this week. There were about a thousand men the e, but the officers are deserting fast. Yesterday evening the commandant of this place dispatched the French transport Bresii, with the let King's Regiment of the Line, as a reinforcement. Colonel Medica, snorty after his arrival at Barcelona, went to Melazzo to recomposite, and said that two hours' work would be entitled to take the castle there. I suppose in a day of two we shall have the Royal defenders of that place returning here in driblets without shoes or arms. Sevis Royalists have received forders to quit Meusica. Telegraphic communication between Messina and Catania is interrupted.

"Another letter from Messina of the same date says that Garibaldi was within 20 miles of Messina, and

"Another letter from Messina of the same date says that Garibaldi was within 20 miles of Messina, and confirms the statement made above that Melazzo was to be at once attacked. Garibaldi on the 4th of July completed his 53d year, and the day was observed as a holiday in Sicily. The descriptions of the Royal troops continued, and a proclamation of General Medici, calling upon the garrison of Messina to make common cause with the patriots, was circulated throughout the

PROCLAMATIONS OF MEDICI.

The following proclamations have been issued by

Medici:
Inhabitants of the Province of Messina.
The Dictator of Sicily has confided to me the command of your Province.

The difficult post confers great honor on me, but not the less on that account do I deliberately ask myself whether my strength will bear the burden I have assumed or not. Had I trusted to this strength alone, I should not have accepted; but two reasons console me for having done so—the duty of devoting myself entirely to the service of the country, and the security I feel in finding myself assisted by the cooperation of all good men, of all those who love their country's welfare above everything.

good men, of all those who love their country's weliare above everything.

Commissioned by Garibaldi, and proud of being
able to call myself his companion in arms, I have little
to tell you, and shall do what circumstances require,
freely, frankly, and without boarting.

Trained up long since to freedom, I was always her
seldier, and made it my duty to fight for her defense.
And freedom means with me—Justice, Virtue, Morality. Such is the civil freedom, noble and instructive,
that I am ready to make respected by all and for all. ity. Such is the civil freedom, noble and instructive, that I am ready to make respected by all and for all. The laws emanating from the power of the Dictator, and which laws must be scrupulously observed, are

and which laws must be scrupulously observed, are based on these principles.

Convinced that liberty bears with it rights that ought to be protected and defended against a party that would fain trample them under foot—a party that by iniquitous means, unworthy of the age we live in, is striving to substitute for the light of freedom and progress the sad and mournful darkness of ignorance—that to combat these adversaries force is now at hand and a large large libertying force, representing the

that to combat these adversaries force is now at hand —not a brute, but a liberating force, representing the energy and will of a peopie—I shall occupy myself with the unwearied study of the military question.

In this respect I expect corresponding exertions and cobperation from every part of the public administration, I expect the peculiar and powerful support of the courageous youth of Sicily. In presence of the subline spectacle of thousands of volunteers hastening from Northern Italy to do their duty as Italian patriots in this island, their brethren of the south will not remain passive. The better hopes of the country are centered in the young men, because to the sacred enthusisem of their youthful years are added vigor and a resolute mind—because young men are the soldiers of resolute mind-because young men are the soldiers of the future, as aged men are the guardians of the wis-

dom of the past.

And with our young battalions we shall obtain And with our young battalions we shall obtain power, and being certain of our object, shall prosecute the war and end with victory. Once more too often, indeed, our arms will have to be turned on advertaries born on the same soil, speaking the same language, and warmed by the same Italian sun. But the principle of liberty is stronger than all of us, because it is necessary. Let them also conform to that principle—a glorious future awaits them. The foreigner still oppresses a large portion of Italian land. The redemption of that territory would be their own redempstill oppresses a large portion of Italian land. The re-demption of that arritory would be their own redemp-tion. They who can be good soldiers under the flag of slavery, without glory or honor, will be heroes on the day when they call then selves the soldiers of their

day when they can then serves the southers of mative country; when an immortal principle shall urge them on and convert them from slaves into freemen.

The principle for which battle was done at Magenta and San Martino, at Varese and Como, is the same that has called to arms the Sicilian people, that causes volunteers to flock hither from all parts of Italy, that will be a to represent the country to the gry then of the dying call us to arms to-morrow. The cry then of the dying and the victors was, One Italy. Such shall be our cry. With the noble examples of a byal soldier King and of Garibaldi, raised to the hight of Washington, we can-

not be stopped in mid career.

Inhabitants of the Province of Messina: Fortune has placed us here in the van; it is a post of honor. We know how to show to the world that we are worthy

of it in every respect.

And when we shall be able to say that we have don And when we shall be able to say that we have done our duty as men citizens, and soldiers, we shall have conquered, and Italy, once more her own mistress, will take her seat among the civilized nations.

Barcellene, July 5, 1860.

The General comanding the Province of Messina, G. MEDICI.

TO THE ITALIANS OF THE NEA OLITAN ARRY.

Brethers! When all the world regards and applauds Italy, why do you wish alone to remain the languing-stock of Italy and the world?

When the whole nation is gathered under the glorious tri-colored flag, why do you wish alone to remain the supporters of a flag on one side of which is written "Perjury." on the other. "Infany"?

When the noblest youtheof Italy are coming forward

as the valiant champions of liberty, why do you alone wish to remain the ignoble instruments of torture and of the "cap of silence"?

Think of it: you are brave—indeed, the bravest of

Inink of it. you are travel as dit, whom you opposed. And you were lighting against Italy, your mother. Turn those arms of yours against the foreigner, against the enemies of Italy, and you will be so many heroes.

Think of it—you might have your breasts covered with investil temps title Crimes. Palestro Mayenta.

with immortal names, like Crimea, Palestro, Magenta, San Martino, Como, and Varese; but, instead of them, you have only the remembrance of fratricidal contests. you have only the rememorance of tratriculal contests.

For your honor, for your safety, rouse yourselves, or you are lost, as the cause is lost that you serve.

Redeem yourselves by fighting the enemies of the country, come with us, we stretch out our hands to you; embrace us, together we shall be invincible. With a free and great country our full activity will find an honorable development.

honorable development.

There is now only one Italy to serve—serve it.
Throw yourselves on its becom; come and swell the ranks of these who are fighting for her.

Your rank stall be preserved to each of you; you shall also be promoted. Immediate assistance shall be afforded to your soldiers; to your officers, to all of you that stand in need of it.

Come to us as brothers, and you shall be received as such—as such be protected.

G. Medici.

such—as such be protected.

Barcellona, July 6, 1980.

## AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

Correspondence of The London Times.
NAPLES, July 14, 1860. Naples, July 14, 1800.

I do not know Naples now, so changed is its aspect. Faces that I have not seen for twelve years appear in every street and square. They have come from foreign exile; from confinement in some frontier town or village; from some voluntary larking place, the retirement to which was their only security from persecution; from the prison and the bagnic; all have met together again, by hundreds and thousands, in the capital of what was once the two Sicilies. Revolution is said to turn the dregs uppermost; yet the appearance and manner of those who now appear on the scene contradict the common proverb. In their very attitude, there is an air of self-respect and independence twhich I have long been a stranger. I do not see the assumption or the swagger of the overbearing, or the assumption or the swagger of the overbearing, or the timicity of the man who drops his friend, and wakes on before, because so and so is coming, or whispers and looks over his shoulder for fear that such and such and locks over his shoulder for rear than each and savel and a person is listening. No; all this has passed away, and I meet erect, independent, outspoken men. My life here has brought me, too, into frequent intercourse with them; and, accustomed as I have been to the trivialities and the nullities rendered at first necessary. trivialities and the nullities rendered at arst necessary, and afterward habitual, by despotism, I have been astonished at the new tone of thought and conversation. The Neapolitans now reason and talk like men; and that which gives much more hope of them is that there is a degree of self-restraint about them which is in the highest degree creditable after the sufferings to which they have been so long exposed. It is clear that the intellect of the country has for years been out of it or in seclusion, or in imprisonment. is clear that the intellect of the country has for years been out of it, or in seclusion, or in imprisonment. Nor it this to be wondered at, when ignorance was sewarded and learning discouraged by those twins of darkness, the Saversign and the clergy, and the only hopes of the Bourbons and the Vatean depends upon brutalizing the astional mind. Ferdinand II. it was who interrupted a father describing the acquirements of his son by saying, "Better he had a stone round his neck, and be thrown into the sen," and it was a priest who held a high public office who checked a regron indulging in a similar style of speaking by say.

priest who held a high public office who checked a perion indulging in a similar style of speaking by saying that it would be well for the rasing generation to be "checkerellie santarelli" ("little asses and little saints"). These times are, however, passing away, heaven grant that the light of freedom and intelligence may not dazzle the re yet unaccustomed vision of the natives.

Our political horizon is as hazy as ever. Ministers work well to reform, and not a day passes which does not see a list of appointments and removals. But, with all this, I doubt whether even they have any further

be the future form of government of the country—what is to become of the dynasty—are questions which it is felt must depend on the current of events, which no man can control or guide. There can te little doubt but that the annexation scheme gains daily and hourly on the many, though there is a large party who, for a variety of reasons, do not regard it favorably. How far this idea may have galoed strength from a fear of French intrigue I will not venture to say; but the national succeptibility is very much alive on the subject, and, perhape, there is some apparent juttication of such a sensitiveness. I am assured that papera have been taken round to people of consideration and their signatures requested. The matter contained in the papers was to the effect that, as annexation was an impossibility, it would be well for the nation to pronounce itself in favor of Murat. As I have, ho wever, observed before, there is no party for Murat or any French prince, and from a very wide experience of the Neapolitans, I feel perented that, to use their own words, they are not such fools as to exchange Austrian for French servitude. The Italians, however, must be on the alert, and, while impatient of any arrangement but the best imaginable, they must be on their guard that no advantage be taken of their dreams of optimism.

In efficial quarters they affect to say that things go object in view than that of expurgation. What is to

ptimism. In efficial quarters they affect to say that things go In efficial quarters they affect to say that things go on regularly, and that they have good hopes of arranging matters. I was assured yesterday that Villamarina had—not written, but—suggested the following conditions as likely to lead to the formation of a league between the two countries: 1, the Constitution and its faithful execution; 2, the exchange for a time of 20,000 Neapolitan for 20,000 Piedmontese troops; and, 3, a premise on the part of the King to send a contagent of 50,000 men in the event of Austria declaring war on Piedmont. It was added that the King had accepted the conditions, and that the Marchese La Greca and Signor Manna two of the actual Ministers, had left on Thursday with instructions to that effect—the former for Paris and Loudon, the latter for Turin. The Government, or rather the dynasty, is only its the former for Paris and London, the latter for Turin. The Government, or rather the dynasty, is only its knees, and there is bothing on earth within its gift which it would not promise. With such conditions it would become impossible even for a Bourbon to play the traitor, but it becomes a question as to whether the tide of public feeling and opinion can now be turned back by such concessions, or whether such evils loom in the distance as would render it desirable to continue a race universally detested.

The documents, printed and widely circulated, have produced a considerable sensation this week. The first

produced a considerable sensation this week. The fir produced a considerable sensation this week. The first is a phillippic by Settembrini against the Boarboos, sold in every street, and urging amexation; the second is a letter from De Benedhtis, late a Lieutemant in the Fupincers, in the service of his Majesty, now Major in the Proneers of Garibaldi. It is addrised, of course, to the military, and the truth I have often mentioned is being verified daily, the desertion of the troops in Sicily, and the vaccilation on the continent. It was only yesterday that I was informed of the desire of from twenty to thirty naval officers to go on Board the British vessels, and send in their resignations. Of course a step could not be permitted which would have rendered our authorities accomplices in an act which must ultimately terminate in disloyalty to the troops. must ultimately terminate in disloyalty to the tarons.
But I believe that the resignations will be sent in, and
that their protection will be demanded. At all events,
it will be found impossible to fit out any naval force
against Sicily, for I know that the officers will not

Let me now give you a description of some of the external features of the city. We have likenesses of Victor Emanuel and of Garibalci in every shop win-dow, and multitudes crowd around toem to a limite; in dow, and multitudes crowd around toem to a imtre; in short, there is at present a furia for the Ré Galantuomo and the Hero of Sicily. The streets are patroll d as vigilantly as ever by soldiers, and a state of siege exists all but in name. No civic guard, no police, have as yet been formed, or are visible, and yet, take it altogether, the public has been as great or greater than it was before the solver were removed. Some decrees while the last relation company to the solver the solver the solver than the state of the solver than the state of the solver than the solver the solver than the solver tha was before the soirri were removed. Some decrees published last night appoint Prince Ischiefia Commander of the National Guarde, and name the commanders of the twelve quarter of the cay, as also a number of inspectors of police. I have heard of only one member of this reformed body making his appearance as yet, and that was in the Florentini a few nights since. Francesca di Rimini was the piece performed, and it was received with immense enthusiasm; but, on a single "isi" from the Inspector, order was immediately restored. He wore on his arm a tricoloren scarf, and was in plain clothes, and, inetead of citting, as was formerly the case, watching the spectators, he terned toward the stage. Some of the anembers of the old police, who has the imprachance to appear in public, have been attacked this week. The Inspector Cimmino was struck with a knife in the groin, near the Strads San Giacomo, on Thursday night; and the Inspector Spinelli, a follower of Campagna, well known and feared, received seven knifepagra, well known and feared, received seven kuite-wounds. Several quarrels, too, have arisen between the lazzaroni and the military, in which the latter got the mazaron and the miniary, in which the tacter gover-the worst; and yesterday orders were sent by the Pre-fect to the Commandant of the city to hold himself in readiners, as a descent of soldiers was expected on the Pigua Secca. Many of the old police are confined in the prisons of the Prefecture, whither they have fled for protection. On going to visit the criminale of these prisons I passed through a number of these

gentry.

But a word on these underground chambers, which are now to be closed. I have often written of them, believing in the statements of honorable men, and ye at times almost incredulous of the horrors I painted. I yesterday saw some of them. Several members of the commission appointed to close them—themselves once prisoners here—accompanied me. A grated door led down to an anticamera, which was lighted only through these bars. Stone walls, stone floor—stone through these bars. Stone walls, stone floor—stone everywhere, except the ground, which was covered over with burnt fragments of books, that and been taken in conicilary visits and destroyed here. 'Here one breathes, 'said a pardoned prisoner; 'but bring a light,' he said to a jaller, and we descended from this twight room into another which received the reflection of the twilight through a hole in the door. It was small and of stone—nothing but stone—and on the right I observed a stone bed three feet high from the received as the negligible. A ground, with an elevation of stone called a pillow. A door is opened and leads into another room, where no twilight, no reflected twilight, nor a ray of light obreath of air can penetrate. "I was imprisoned uere," said one of my conductors. I looked at him as if exsaid one of my conductors. I looked at him as if ex-pecting to find that he was turned into a brute besst, for it was a den for a wild animal not a chamber for a for it was a den for a wind animal not a chamber for a Christian man, in a country teeming with Christ's min-isters, and where the holy apostolic Catholic relig-ion is the only one permitted to be professed. I send you a section of the room, as thus you will per-ceive that in some parts a man could not stand upright, you a section of the From, as thus you win perceive that in some parts a man could not saind upright,
so that there he lay in Stygian darkness, without any
change of air, "and on bare ground," said my friend,
"unies he could afford to pay an extert mate price for
a mattress to a licensed soy and denouncer, who drove
a good trade in human misery." For God's sake let
us leave this den," I said, and so we groped back into
the chan ber where the reflection of twilight penerated.
"Take care," cried the jailer, as I stunbled over a
mountain of rotten books and papers; and now once
more we are in the anticamera, which appearance
of a paradise. On the opposite side was another crimirate about 11 by 5 palms, where five or six persons
were at times confined. High above the door was a
window opening into the gloon y anticamera, and
through this alone light and air were received. All
was stale and dank; the smell of the prison was readered yet more insufferable by the stench which proceeded from a large white vase just viaible by the candlelight in the corner of the room. It was rem-ved delight in the corner of the room. It was removed once a day. Now mark, who were the men confined in these places not fit for beasts? Not condemned criminals; no! but men arrested on suspicion and waiting for an order for their committal—men of rank education, accustomed to the comforts of a home.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 19th the Earl of Derby In the House of Lords on the 19th the Earl of Derby directed attention to the mode of conducting the public business of the country. He dischaimed being actuated by party motives and complained of the confused and backward condition of Parliamentary measures. After stating forcibly the evils of the present system of procreatination, he suggested that the rule of commencing measures de novo in each session, however long they may have been before the House, should be abrogated, and that bills should be taken up at the point where they were left in the previous session. and that bills should be taken up at the point where they were left in the previous session.

Lord Granville approved of the suggestion, and thought a Joint Committee should consider the subject. It was too late, however, to do anything this session.

In the House of Commons, the Attorney General withdrew the bill amending the Bankruptcy and Insolvency laws, upon the plea that time would not admit of its being got through with this session. He promof its being got through with this session. He promised to bring the measure forward early next s-seion.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th, Lord John Russell stated that he had no intelligence of French troops being shipped for Syria. The French Go erament had made a suggestion to the Great Powers with

ment had made a suggestion to the Great Powers with a view to united intervention.

It was reported that a meeting of the electors of Galway was about to be held, for the purpose of calling on Mr. Lever to resign his seat in Parliament.

A letter from Mr. Irwin, who was instrumental in procuring the Galway contract, is published in The London Times, and contains more damaging exposures relative to that enterprise.

Let Brougham having brought considerable censure upon himself for having drawn the attention of Mr. Dallas to the attendance of a negro delegate to the International Statistical Congress, had thought it necessary to explain himself. His Lordship therefore, at the third string of the Congress, stated that he did not intend to be at all disrespectful to the United States,

and that he would have applied his remark just as readily to Spain and Brazil. He professed the highest respect for the United States.

The Lord Mayor of London had given his usual banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers. Lords Palmerston and John Russell both spoke, but the political allusions

were unimportant.

Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay, died in London on the 19th, at the age of 53 years.

LORD BROUGHAM AND MR. DALLAS. At the session of the International Statistical Congress, on the 18th of July, Lord Brougham, being then

in the chair, said:

"I exceedingly regret that the observations I made on the first day have been inverpreted into something disrespected of the United States. No one who has become me will see more me of such an intention. I redisrespectul of the United States. No one who has known me will accuse me of such an intention. I respect our brethren of the United States, even when I differ from them. When I called attention, in the presence of our friend, Mr. Dallss, to the, in my opinion, important statistical fact that a most respectable colored gentleman, from Canada, was a member of the Congress, I only called his attention to it just as I would the attention of our excellent friend the representative of the Brazils, who is here to-day; and, God knows, I do not entertain the slightest disrespect for rentative of the Brazils, who is here to-day; and, God knows, I do not entertain the slightest disrespect for the Brazils. I ought also to have called the attention of the Count de Ripalda (the Spanish representative) to the same subject; they have colonies, and they have persons of various col rs in their possessions. I call bis attention to it hereby. [Applause.]

# HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA TO NEW-YORK IN SIX DAYS!

From The English Mining Journal, July 14, 1860. From The English Mining Journal, July 14, 1890.

There is a scheme before some of the aristocracy of means and great influence, to set on foot a national subscription, estensibly to develop Mr. Clare's patented ideas in metal shipbuilding—in the construction of a craft capable of steaming 21 knots an hour, proof to fire, water, and wind, to take the Queen to New-York in 6 days, and Lord Palmerston round the world in 60 days, which his lord-hip has promised he will do with the inventor. The great object to be achieved is to prove to the world that ships can be built in accordance with "Clare's Life preserving Principles," secure from the dangers of the perilous deep, and that marine transit can be made as safe as railways on land, thereby reducing losses to a minimum.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE STEAM-YACHT FOX.

From The London Times, July 29.

This gallant little vessel, which played so conspicuous and interesting a part in the final expedition that succeeded in solving the mystery as to the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions, and which leaves this port this evening on another expedition of great commercial and scientific interest, was honored with a visit to-day by her Majesty and the Prince Consort. On the occasion of the Prince embarking in the docks On the occasion of the Prince embarking in the docks on Tuesday evening for Osborne, on his return from the International Statistical Congress in London, his Royal Highness expressed a wish that the Fox should be taken down to Osborne Bay, in order that an opportunity might be afforded to the Queen and himself to part her a visit. The Fox was necessitive sent to

be taken down to Osborne Bay, in order that an opportunity might be afforded to the Queen and himself to pay her a visit. The Fox was accordingly sent to Osborne last night, and took up her moorings off the Royal landing-place; and this morning she was put in readinces for the Royal visit.

At 104 the Fairy steamed alongside, with her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the royal children now at Osborne, on board. The royal party were received, on stepping on board the Fox, by the officers who are going on the expedition. viz.: Capt. Alten Young, the commander; Mr. T. E. Davies, R. N., second in command; Dr. Rae, F. G. S., who volunteers as surgeon and naturalist: Col. Shaffier, the principal concessionnaire; Lieut. Von Zeilaw and Mr. Olaffsson, two Commissioners rent out by the Danish Government; Mr. J. E. Woods, Secretary to the Expedition; and by other gentlemen interested in the undertaking. Capt. Young and Dr. Rae wore their Arctic medals.

Her Majesty and the Prince walked round the ship, minutely inspecting the various instruments to be used for soundings, &c., and the sledges and appliances provided for the land travel and survey. The sledge used by Capt. M Clintock in his Frankin voyage, which is on board the Fox, was an object of especial interest to the Royal party. The Prince Consort and some of the suite went below, and examined the cabins and berths occupied by M Clintock and Young in their Arctic voyage, expressing surprise at the smallness of the apartments in which those heroic men were confined for so long a period in those desorate regions.

The Queen then desired the officers to be presented to her individually, and her Majesty gracionaly addressed a few words to each of them specially. To Dr. Rae her Majesty saids he had heard muca about him and his great scientific researches, and joenlarly remarked that Arctic travel could not be such very bad service after all, as he was looking so remarkably well. Her Majesty entered freely into conversation

remarked that Arctic travel could not be such very bad service after all, as he was looking so remarkably well. Her Majesty entered freely into conversation with Capt. Young about his former voyage in the Fox, and the remains of Franklin's expedition, and asked him if he believed there was any possibility of any member of that devoted band of men being yet alive. The Queen expressed her surprise at the smallness of the vessel for such expeditions as she had undertaken and was about to undertake; and Capt. Young explained to her Majesty the mode of her construction, and the strength with which she was built, which fitted her for any service whatever.

and the strength with which she was built, which litted her for any service whatever.

The Prince Consort expressed his admiration at the manner in which the Fox is fitted out, and inquired uncer whose directions and at whose expense it had been done. On Capt. Young replying that it was Mr. J. R. Croskey, that gentleman was, at the request of the Prince, introduced to the Queen and himself. Mr. Croskey explained to the Royal visitors the proposed courte and the general nature of the undertaking, and route and the general nature of the undertaking, and took occasion to thank her Majesty for the graut of the Bu'ldeg, with which vessel it is intended the Fox shall cooperate, and communicate on all possible occasions. Col. Shaffner was also honored with an introduction, and gave some explanations of his former voyage over

and gave some explanations of his former voyage over the route proposed for the cable, and showed to the Royal party the action of the deep-sea sounding apparatus, and other instruments to be employed in the survey. Copies of the maps and plans connected with the line were banded to her Majesty.

The Royal party remained on board the Fox about half an hour, and on leaving both her Majesty and the Prince Coment expressed their satisfaction with everything they had seen on board, and stated that they considered the project a very feasible one and likely to be accomplished, and they wished it every success. The crew of the Fox manned the rigging, and gave three hearty cheers as the Royal party left for the Fairy.

The Fox is fitted out with every possible convenience for her interesting voyage, on which it is hoped.

ience for her interesting voyage, on which it is hoped that she will not be occupied longer than until the end of November. A complete set of meteorological instru-ments has been presented by the Board of Trade, through the kindness of Rear Admiral Fitzroy, the

ments has been presented by the Board of Trade, through the kindness of Rear Admiral Fitzroy, the hydrographer to the Admiralty; and a full supply of astronomical and mathematical instruments has been lent by the Admiralty. She also carries out the necessary apparatus for deep sea soundings, and all the requisite appliances for the survey by sea and land.

Most probably the Fox will proceed by the north of Scotisnd direct to the Farce Islands, where it is anticipated she will not be delayed longer than two or three days in selecting a favorable landing place for the cable. On leaving the Farce Islands, she will proceed direct to Iceland, making deep sea soundings by the way. Capt. Young and his officers will be engaged on the east side of Iceland in sounding for and selecting a favorable place for landing the cable; while the survey of the interior for the land line will be simultaneously carried on by Dr. Rae and his party, consisting of Col. Shaffner, Mr. Woods, and the two Danish members of the expedition. After visiting the west coast of Iceland, at a point selected by Capt. Young, the Fox will proceed to some point on the southern the Fox will proceed to some point on the southern coast of Greenland, making deep sea soundings and exacting the character of the bottom as she continues her voyage. Here again Capt. Young and his officers will be according to experience the verying the various bays, for the will be engaged in examining the various bays, for the purpose of determining the favorable point for the east of Greenland termini, while Dr. Rae and his party will

purpose of determining the lavoratios point for the east of Greenland termini, while Dr. Rae and his party will make an exploration of the interior through ground never yet crossed. After visiting the west coast at some point roar Juliansbaab, whence the cable will be carried across to Labrador, the Fox wid take the proposed route to Hamilton Inlet, on the Labrador coast; and, after making a complete survey of the inlet, she will return direct to Europe.

In addition to the primary object of the voyage, viz., the survey for the North Adamic Telegraph, the officers composing this expedition will take every opportunity of observing and recording such a sientific facts as will increase the amount of knowledge at present possersed in reference to the geographical, geological, and mineralogical features of this portion of the globe.

The Fox returned to this port after the Royal visit, and she sails hence on her interesting mission some time to-night.

DEATH OF LORD ELPHINSTONE.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Hon. Lord Eightinstone, which melan sholy event took place Lord Elphinstone, which melan sholy event took place yes erday in King street, St. James s. The deceased nobleman, who was 13th Baron Elphinstone in the peerings of Scotland, was born in 1807 and succeeded his fa her in 1813. After having filled the office of Governor of the Madras Presidency from 1837 to 1842 he returned to E. gland; but shortly after again visited II dia in a private capacity, and traveled much through our possessions in Hindostan as well as in Cashmere. Having again returned to England, he was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen from 1847 to February, 1852, and from Jaruary to October, 1853, when he was appointed Governor of Bombay. It was during the latter part of his tenuse of this effice, on the occasion of the outbreak of the Indian munity that Lord Elphinstone deplayed an amount of fact and resolution that secured him

the hearty goodwill of all parties. On the suppression of that outbreak he received the thanks of Parka aent for his great services, was made a Grand Cross of the Bath, and also created a Baron in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. His Lordship, as our readers are aware, had only recently returned to England, having prolonged his stay in India at the express request of the Government. That delay, however beneficial to the public interest, proved fatal to a constitution already enfeebled by a tropical climate and worn out with work. Lord Etphinstone returned o England only to expire; he sank from no organic disease, but from sheer exhausion, and has thus added another to that long list of public servants whose lives have been sacrificed in the faithful discharge of their ocarons duties.

[London Times, July 20.5].

#### FRANCE

The Moniteur publishes a Convention between France and Belgium for the admission of French wines and spirits in Belgium at reduced duties. The same journal publishes the following:

"In the presence of the deplorable events of which Syria is the theater, and which have caused deep emotion throughout Europe, the Government of the Emperor has deemed it its duy to communicate its views without delay to the Cabinets of the other Great without delay to the Cabinets of the other Great Powers and to the Porte, in order to concert the measures which circumstances dea and."

The Corpe Legislatif had adopted the new loan for the City of Pans by a vote of 215 to 9.

Great activity prevailed at Toulon, and transports

the City of Paris by a vote of 215 to 9.
Great activity prevailed at Toulon, and transport seemers were preparing for departure.
The Bourse was very flat, and on the 20th Rentes closed at 68.20, a decline of 1 per centifuring the day.

### AUSTRIA and PRUSSIA.

The official Dresden jou nal publishes a dispatel from Vienes, stating that the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regest of Prussia would hold a conference in the course of the following week at Toplitz. Other German sovereigns would take part in the Confer-

At an extraordinary sitting of the enlarged Reich atrath at Vienna, on the 12th an antograph latter from the Emperor, addressed to the President, was read as an imperial nessage. In this letter the Emperor notified his resolution that the establishment of naw imposts, or the increase of those in existence, the determining upon the amount of direct taxation, the imposition of excise and stamp duties, and, finally, the concluding of new boans, shall in future only be effected with the consent of the enlarged Council of the Em-

Pire.

A torchlight procession had been held at Pesth in pite of the prohibition of the police. It was put down by the military, and several arrests were made.

## SPAIN.

A semi-official journal of Madrid says that in consequence of outrages committed on Spanish subjectivenezuela, the Government had ordered some ve war to proceed there.

### INDIA AND CHINA

It is stated that telegraphic communication was resumed on the 9th July by the Red Sea Cable.

Hong Kong telegrams are to the 7th June. The rate of exchange was 4/10, and at Shanghae 6/84.

Trade at Shanghae was said to be suspended, and the rebels were investing Foo Chow.

Hostilities were on the eve of commencing on the part of the allies.

The British transport Assistance had been lost at Hong Kong.

Hong Kong.
A letter from Japan alludes to a report that 12,000

Russian soldiers were on the march to Pekin. The writer is confident that something mysterious was on foot, and hopes the success of the Allies may not be thwarted by Russia.

The Bombay mail of June 22 had reached England.

News unimportant. Markets dull. Freights depressed.

# THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

The London Morning News of July 20th says:

"The meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Streatfield, Lawrence, Mortimore, Isather and hice factors, was held yesterday. The proceedings excited the greatest interest. It appears the ascertanced liabilities amounted to £744,448, while the assets are estimated on paper at £214,140. The profits averaged in 1838 and 1859 about £40,000 per annum. The embarassment of the firm arose through supporting numerous other houses in the same trade. Once engaged with them it was obliged to go on providing them with means. The involments grew from £365,000 in 1857, when the firm was solvent to the present large amount. The embarrassment of the smaller houses brought the difficulties of the larger house to a climax. The usual facilities of discount were cut, and a stoppage inevitable. A searching inquiry was considered necessary by the majority of the creditors, but the Chairman, Mr. Chapman, announced that his firm (Overend, Gurney & Co) had come to the determination to place the estate in the Bankruptcy Court. His motion to this effect was negatived by a large majority. Mr. Chapman said: 'I put the resolution, that I might elicit the opinion of English merchants as to the infamous practice of circulating accommodation bills, purporting to be for general transactions, and only regret that it was 'not met with unanimous consent. He said be should 'not alter his determination, and instructions had 'already been given to place the estate in the Bank. not alter his determination, and instructions had already been given to place the estate in the Bank-

It was intimated that a similar course would be pur

It was intimated that a similar course would be pursued with regard to the Liverpool firm, at the instance of bankers in that town.

A meeting of magistrates was held yesterday, to continue the inquiry into the mysterious child marder at Frome. From 11 o'clock to 3‡ the inquiry was conducted with closed doors. At the latter hour Inspector Whicher of the Metropolitan Detective force appeared, having Miss Constance Kent, a half sister of the deceased child, in custody. After further examination, she was remanded until Friday next.

Profosed French Expedition to Syria.—The Post contains a telegram from its Paris correspondent, which says that the French Government proposes to send 8,000 men into Syria, under the command of Gen. Trochu.

France desires first to dispatch troops to the coun-

tries where the Christians are in danger; second, to nominate a mixed Commission, charged with the adoption of an administrative reorganization that shall effectually protect them hereafter.

Loan for National Defenses.—The Times

says there were yesterday increased rumors of an in-tention on the part of the Government to propose a lean of £5,000,000, on Monday, for home fortifica-tions; but it is believed that, if ever a vote for that amount should be taken, not more than £2,000,000 is likely to be called up during the current financial year.

hkely to be called up during the current financial year.

FRANCE.

Paris, Saturday.—The Moniteur announces that the Emperor received Signor La Greca yesterday, and that the session of the Corps Legislatif was closed yesterday.

The Moniteur also cays: Letters from Beyrout contain details respecting the horrible massacre at Dar El Kamor, and pointing out the odious conduct of the Turkish authorities and of the Government of Beyrout.

The Constitutionnel publishes an article signed by M. Grardguillet, of which the following is a summary:

Europe will, like France, answer by the most energetic adnession to the noble initiation of the Emperor. Nobody will be astonished to learn that French troops will very soon be embarked, in order to carry assistance to the Christians in the East, and there to support a cause which is common to all the interests of Europe. The peaceful and lawful existence of the Christians in the East has been guaranteed by the Powers who signed the treaties of 1856.

The initiative which we are taking is, therefore, but the faithful execution of our engagement.

The initiative which we are taking is, therefore, but the faithful execution of our engagement.

The Sultan had well understood this when he addressed his letter to the Emperor. Unhappily, it is to be feared that Turkey is insapable of arresting the massacre of the Christians; and it is impossible to allow the hazards of an uncertain suppression. The defection of the Turkish troops is also possible.

The destinies of the inhabitants are placed under the deaths as fearent of the treaties and of the honor of

double safeguard of the treatics and of the honor of France. It is evidently in concert with the Powers and with the Sultan that France is about to act in

The Eastern question has for a long while been con-sidered as one of those which may most disturb the

world.

The best means for preventing grave complications is to resolve by a decisive and electre course of action, from the beginning, those difficulties which the want of energy and frankness might perhaps render irre-

of energy and frankness might perhaps reader mentable.

Parts, Saturday, 21st.—French consular reports received from Syria state that the massacres which had taken place are the result of a conspiracy of the Muaniman populace. The report having been spread among the Druses that European diplomacy was about to drive away the Turks from Europe, the Druses determined on exterminating the Caristians in Syria, the French Consul at the port will be unable to repress a rising which had been organized in its own favor. Under these circumstances the Emperor of the favor. Under these circumstances the Emperor of the French has declared that although inviting the powers who have signed the treaties of the 30th of March, who have signed the treaties of the 30th of March, 1856, to give their concurrence for an efficient protection of the Christians in Syria, France, on her own account, will never fall in her mission of humanity, and is resolved upon immediately sending an armed expedition to Syria.

The Paris correspondent of The

PARIS, Friday.—The Paris correspondent of The